

Our Country and the War

"War is hell" said Sherman, and he knew. Countless peasants' homes in far off Russia are shadowed by the death of father or son. Unnumbered mothers in Germany are desolate because of the men folks who went to war and will never return. Wives and young girls in Scotland and England are bereft, widowed and orphaned. And in all these nations hate is growing, hate that blackens the heart and withers the soul. America has a neighbor's duty to each of the warring nations. We must pity them all alike. It is not a Belgian or an Irish woman that we sympathize with, but a mother or a widow. And we must sympathize with each. Not all the people in any nation are to blame for starting the war, and all are embarrassed to know how to stop it. America is the biggest nation now at peace. We have a great chance to be helpful in mitigating the horrors of war, in hastening peace and in influencing the terms of peace when it comes. Let us thank God for every fair-minded man we have in public life. Let us stand by President Wilson. Let us listen to the calm words of men like Senators Burton and Root. Let us pray for an ending of this war in a way that will make future wars impossible.

Berea College Commencement Comes Later Than Usual This Year

The Tabernacle has been provided with new circus seats, so that the audience will have better accommodations than ever. The exercises begin at 8:30, with exercises by the students of the courses of Agriculture, Carpentry, Home Science and other vocations. Then come the speeches of the Normal graduates—42 young men and 6 young women. Then come the speeches of the College graduates—16 young men and 14 young women. On account of the large classes, several students have been excused. The Normal class has representatives from 12 counties in Kentucky, besides Tennessee and Ohio. The College class contains representatives from 10 counties in Kentucky, besides the states of Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. In three classes the first College graduate from the home County receives a diploma this year at Berea. On Friday night, June 4th, the Academy will graduate a splendid class. Among those taking a full preparatory course there will be 20 young men and 17 young women, and from the general course, three young men and five young women. This class contains representatives from Boyle, Campbell, Carroll, Casey, Christian, Cumberland, Estill, Harlan, Harrison, Jackson, Knox, Leslie, Lewis, Madison, Magoffin, Owsley, and Wayne counties, as well as Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, North Carolina, Indiana, and Cuba. The Academy graduation is put on Friday in order to allow the address to the students' literary societies to occur on Saturday night. The speaker for this occasion is the well-known author, Henry D. Sedgwick of New York. Mr. Sedgwick has practiced law in New York City, but his main attention has been given to literature. He is the author of quite a list of books, the latest of which is "The New American Type." He is also a frequent contributor of The Century and other first-class magazines. The Vocational Department sends out an unusually fine class this year. Twenty-one young men complete the Agricultural course, nine young men the course in Carpentry, seven young women the course in Home Science, four young women the course in Nursing, four young men complete the course in Printing, and one young woman completes the course in Music. On Sunday, one of Berea's most gratifying sights is the procession before President Frost's sermon to the graduates in the morning. At night there will be an address to the Christian societies by Rev. Percy S. Grant, D.D., of the Church of the Ascension of New York City, or by Rev. Andrew M. Brodie, D.D., of Wichita, Kansas. Both are members of our Board of Trustees. After lunch on Commencement Day, the chief speaker will be Dr. A. W. Lamar, whose great meetings in Berea last winter are remembered with great interest. Hundreds who were unable to hear him then will make great journeys to hear him now.

A Good Idea for Berea Graduates

Twenty-five years ago, a few graduates of Yale University conceived the idea of providing a means by which every lover of Yale, whether rich or poor, could show that love in a helpful way. It was this:—Everybody give something to help Yale.

Thousands of men are giving small contributions, annually to the College, and these contributions now total nearly two million dollars. The Normal class of 1914, in looking about for a means of showing their love for Berea, found this idea. The Normal Alumni at their reunion of 1914 heartily approved of adapting the Yale idea to Berea. The classes of the College, Vocational and Normal Departments of 1915 have unanimously taken up the matter, and have signified their intention to make it grow.

The constitution of the Berea Graduate Fund Association, which sets forth its purpose and plan, is as follows: Constitution of the Berea Graduate Fund Association I. The objects of this Association are to obtain contributions to "A Graduates Fund," to be received and accounted for by the College Treasurer and expended by the Trustees for needs and emergencies of the Institution as such may appear of largest importance to the Trustees from year to year, and otherwise to increase the resources and advance the interests of Berea. II. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of nine Directors, Graduates of the Normal Department or of other departments which may co-operate, which shall have power to delegate its authority for the periods between the sessions of the Board to an Executive Committee; to elect or appoint, and authorize (Continued on page eight.)

Everyone will want to be at the Tabernacle next Wednesday night for the great cantata, "Heroes of '76," which is to be presented by the Harmonia Society. Professor Rigby has spared neither time nor energy in perfecting this cantata. On page two of this issue we are running the argument for "The Heroes of '76." Don't fail to read it.



News Snapshots Of the Week

The war in Europe took a more serious turn during the week when the Italian premier Salandra was held from resigning by the king and Italy made moves which forecasted her early entrance into the fighting. The Germans made important gains all along the Russian lines, while English soldiers with respiratory protections fought more successfully against deadly gas weapon. A favorable answer to America's firm note, handed to the kaiser by Ambassador Gerard, was reported as likely. Italy's stand was awaited by Germany. It was said, before sending her answer. In New York President Wilson was enthusiastically received as he reviewed 5,000 sailors from the Atlantic fleet. The following day he watched the ships file past him out to sea. Portuguese revolutionists bombarded Lisbon, but surrendered when their demands were met.

Berea on the Dixie Highway

Mr. Herndon says that the fight of the year took place at Chattanooga, without any mistake. It was an exciting time—a brass band time, sure enough. The men favoring the Eastern Kentucky route seemed at first to be outclassed. An atmosphere of gloom hovered about them. Louisville and Nashville sent a small army and at the start our boosters were outnumbered. "It's all over but the shouting," asserted a clamant rooster for the Western Route. But the noon train brought an army from Cincinnati with a noisy brass band, banners and badges—three hundred strong they stormed the auditorium with a host of retainers from Ohio. Then the gloom gave place to the zest of battle and the fight was on. The commissioners who were to decide held court and gave each state a limited time in which to present its claims. To Kentucky two hours were given, divided between the advocates of a Western and an Eastern route. When it was made to appear that Ohio ranked third in number of automobiles, that New York ranking first, Pennsylvania second in motor cars, would both use the Cincinnati, Lexington and Richmond route, when the historic features of Boonesboro, Boones Gap through Berea and the Boone Trail with the unmatched scenic features of this route were set forth, the case was too strong to be set aside. Commissioners Hanger, Professor Clark, Messrs. Herndon, Turley, Higgins, Burnam, and Noland represented this County in a most efficient and successful manner. This selection of routes puts Berea on the great highway between the north and the south. Travel from Cleveland and the north-east will soon be passing our doors. The establishment of a Western route from Louisville to Nashville will provide for travel from Chicago and the north-west. The historic features of this section were most ably set forth by the pen of Professor Robertson and had decided weight. Berea will give the travelers a hospitable welcome in one of the neatest kept hotels in the state and Bereans will greet the strangers with a handshake and a smile.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Estimated Wheat Yield
The Department of Agriculture estimates the yield of this year's Kentucky wheat crop at 9,200,000 bushels off of 821,000 acres to be harvested. The crop is given a rating of 78 per cent, as against a ten-year average of 90 per cent.

Georgetown Likely to Go Dry
The expected mandate of the Court of Appeals on the test case brought by the wets was not brought into circuit court Monday. It is learned that the order will be issued Tuesday. There is no move apparent on the part of the wets to further delay the operation of the local option law invoked at the last election, in which the town was voted dry.—Winchester Sun.

Coal Co. Making Improvements
The Hazard Coal Company is putting in a new 200-horse power boiler, building a concrete reservoir on the hill, and will soon be in full operation with greatly increased facilities.

Long Train of Cars
One day last week the L. & N. R. Co. tested the possibility of handling long trains over the L. & E. Extension, above Jackson, by taking out a coal train of sixty loaded cars. Later they sent up a train of eighty empty cars. The object was to determine whether such long trains could be handled around the many long and sharp curves of the new line, and the attempt proved successful.

In this issue of The Citizen we are running several interesting features. On page 2 appears another of Doctor Paulson's noted articles on "Common Sense in Eating." Read it. Learn how to eat and thereby live ten years longer.

Fifty years ago the great war ended. Turn to page 6 and 7 and read about Memorial Day. Then let us thank God that the nation awoke from the nightmare of conflict to the dawn of peace which we still enjoy.

ITALY AT WAR

WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—BORDER SKIRMISHES MARK BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES.

Germany Orders Von Buelow From Rome—Italy Has Broken Her Alliance With Germany.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Rome, via Paris.—Italy is at war with Austria-Hungary. With the issuance of the general mobilization order, the Italian Government issued a proclamation declaring war on Austria. Prior to this, and after a lengthy consultation, the Ministers of War and Marine proclaimed all the provinces bordering on Austria and the islands and coast towns of the Adriatic in a state of war, which was equivalent to the establishment of martial law, the step usually preceding the formal declaration. Baron Von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, has been handed his passports and will leave Rome. The Duc D'Avarna, Italian Ambassador at Vienna, has been recalled. Prince Von Buelow has been ordered by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg to leave Italy immediately, as Germany has decided to support her ally, Austria. A declaration of war by Germany against Italy is expected. All Austrian and German ships in Italian harbors have been ordered confiscated by a royal decree issued.

Von Buelow Ordered From Rome.
London.—A Berlin official dispatch, received by Reuters Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam and dated May 23, says: "The Italian government caused to be declared through the Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Government, the Duke of Avarna, that Italy considers herself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. The Italian government, by this inexcusable attack against the dual monarchy, has also broken, without right or without ground, her alliance with Germany. The loyal relationship existing conformably with the treaty between Austria-Hungary and the German empire, and still more firmly welded by the comradeship of arms, has remained unimpaired by the defection of the third ally and his desertion to the enemies' camp. The German Ambassador therefore has received instructions to leave Rome with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador."

158 PERSONS WERE KILLED.

London.—An official announcement was made that 158 persons were killed or are missing as a result of the triple collision which occurred on the Caledonian railway, north of Carlisle. All except six of the killed were soldiers belonging to the Royal Scots regiment, 500 of whom were traveling in a troop train. At least 200 persons, mostly soldiers, were injured.

ARRIVAL OF LUSITANIA DEAD

Bodies of Victims of Torpedo Massacre Arrive Home.

New York, May 25.—Charles Frohman's body has arrived here on board the American liner, New York, together with the bodies of eight other passengers who perished when the Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland, on May 7. The coffin was encased in a plain wooden box. The other bodies were similarly sealed in coffins enclosed in boxes, all being guarded.

The other victims whose bodies were brought back were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon, Chicago; T. B. King, New York; C. T. Brodbeck, Boston; I. F. Trumbull, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. R. Foley, Trenton; Miss H. Ellis, St. Thomas, Ont.; Miss McBright, address not given.

AWAIT ACTION OF ROUMANIA

Expected to Enter War in Due Time.

NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION

United States to Issue Proclamation Following Notice of Italy's War Declaration, Which Has Now Been Received.

Washington, May 25.—Official notice has been given the United States government of the existence of a state of war between Austria-Hungary and Italy through several channels. Ambassador Pace, at Rome, reported that war had been declared, while the Italian and Austrian ambassadors both called at the state department to formally communicate the facts of the situation to Secretary Bryan, on behalf of their governments.

It was positively made known here that the United States is not at present, at least, to have charge of Austrian interests in Italy. It is supposed that German and Austrian governments have taken cognizance of the possibility of strained relations with the United States, growing out of the president's note to Germany regarding submarine operations. The United States has taken charge of Italy's interests in Vienna and will probably be asked to do the same at Berlin and Constantinople, when Germany and Turkey issue declarations of war against Italy which are expected from them.

The action of Italy has caused hardly a ripple here, since her entrance into the war has been so long anticipated in official quarters. At the state department officials proceeded to go through with the usual formalities of which the visits of the ambassadors of the two belligerents were a part. It is expected that a proclamation of neutrality will be issued to the public. It will not differ in any essential from the several other proclamations of neutrality which have been issued by the president since last August.

The chief interest in the situation apparent here was not with regard to Italy's immediate acts, but as to what Roumania is going to do. There is a general belief here that whatever part Roumania is to play already has been assigned to and accepted by her. It is not doubted that England and Italy and their allies have made very definite arrangements with Roumania. It is thought more than probable that Roumania will enter the war, though it is doubted if this action will be taken at once.

It has been accepted as fundamental that Roumania's course would depend entirely on the arrangements she might make with Bulgaria. It is believed that an understanding has been reached which is sufficient to protect Roumania from danger of attack by Bulgaria if she does decide to enter the war. It is possible that Bulgaria may even have arranged with Roumania that she will attack Turkey as soon as Roumania may attack Austria. Greece, it is believed here, will be found wholly out of the situation for some time as it is understood that the allies are not now anxious to have her join them because of the compensation she would ask in the event of victory over Turkey.

New York.—Eight relief ships of the Commission for Relief in Belgium arrived at Rotterdam during last week, it was announced here. They represent a tonnage of 44,350 tons and the cargoes value approximately \$4,000,000.